

#### NJ ASPHALT PAVING CONFERENCE 2022 LOCAL AID SPECIFICATION-IRI BEST PRACTICES FOR RIDEABILITY

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## Acknowledgement

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## Outline

# Background Specification Quality Assurance Testing Construction

## Background



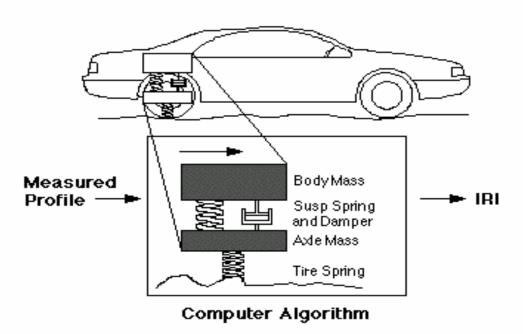
### Ride Quality – Where it comes from?

International Road Roughness Experiment, 1982 Sponsored by World Bank

International Roughness Index (IRI)

PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS = DRIVER COMFORT

VEHICLE RESPONSE HUMAN RESPONSE TO VIBRATION



#### International Roughness Index (IRI)

IRI is used to evaluate the ride quality of the pavement on National Highway System (NHS) and NJDOT Routes. This is in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials method E 1926.

#### NJDOT IS USING INTERNATIONAL ROUGHNESS INDEX (IRI) TO MEASURE SMOOTHNESS OF PAVEMENT.

### Ride Quality – Why is it important?

 Many customer surveys, on both a national and local level, have shown us that Pavement
 Smoothness is the number one main factor when it comes to rating the nation's highways.

### **Ride Quality – Why is it important?**

Satisfies road users.

Decrease in fuel consumption and vehicle maintenance costs.

Pavements that are built smoother remain smoother over time and provide a longer service life.

Dynamic loadings are lower on smooth pavements = longer lasting pavements.

## Specification

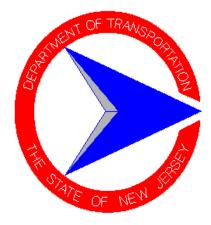


#### Updated Specifications for Special Provisions for State Aid Projects:

Ride Quality (RQ) Spec:

- RQ Requirements based on Paving length
- RQ Requirements for Shoulder and Ramps
- RQ Requirements for paved Bridge
- Table for Target IRI Calculation

#### State of New Jersey Department of Transportation



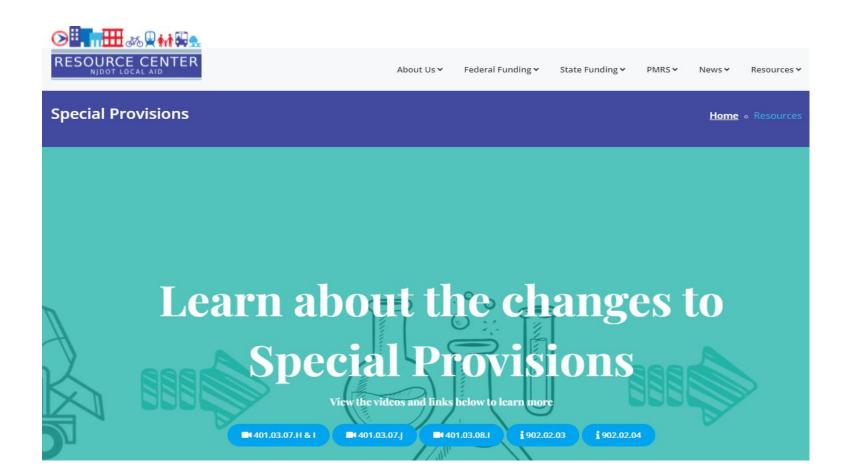
#### Special Provisions For State Aid Projects

FY 2019 Edition Revision 8: October 2021

#### **NJ DOT - Local Aid Resource Center**

Website Address:

https://njdotlocalaidrc.com/special-provisions



#### Special Provisions for State Aid Projects-Video 2



#### 401.03.07.J

#### Hot Mix Asphalt, Ride Quality Requirements

#### Updated:

Pay Adjustment Equations (PAE) have been updated. PAE factors now include roadway type, existing average International Roughness Index (IRI), the bid price of the last lift of the pavement structure, design thickness, bid price of the milling per square yard, and whether the project is for new construction or reconstruction.

Any Local Aid construction project located on the National Highway System (NHS) or New Jersey State Highways must comply with all ride quality requirements from Pay Adjustment Equations in Table 401.03.07-7 and target IRI from Table 401.03.07-8. (All NHS roadways are listed on the <u>Department's</u> <u>website</u>.) A <u>pdf list of NHS roadways</u> by standard route ID (SRI) is available.

#### **Key Terms in IRI Specification:**

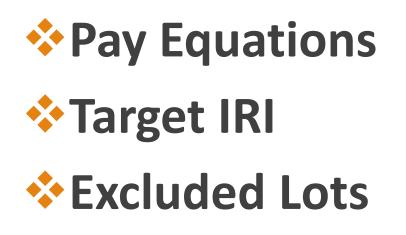
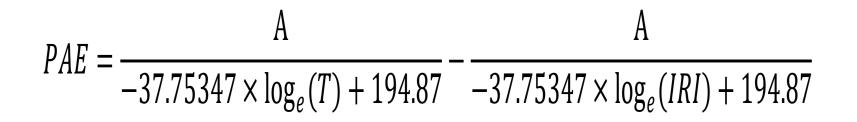


	Table 401.03.07-7 Pay Adjustment Equations (PAE) for Ride Quality						
	Pay Equation Type	Exclusions		Pay Equations			
		As shown in the	IRI <t< th=""><th colspan="3">PA1=0<sup>2</sup></th></t<>	PA1=0 <sup>2</sup>			
Mainline	PA1	Special Provisions	T≤IRI≤170	PA1=PAE			
		Table 401.03.07-7A	IRI>170	PA1= -A or Corrective action			
			$IRI \le 120$	PA2 =0 <sup>2</sup>			
Ramps and Shoulders	PA2	Will include, if tested	$120 < IRI \le 170$	$PA2 = (IRI - 120) \times (-\$5.00)$			
			IRI>170	Maximum Negative Pay or Corrective action			
-	PA3		IRI≤120	PA3=0 <sup>2</sup>			
Bridge Deck		Will include, if tested	120 <iri≤170< td=""><td>PA3=PAE</td></iri≤170<>	PA3=PAE			
			IRI>170	PA3= -A or Corrective action			
			$IRI \leq T$	PA4=0 <sup>2</sup>			
Local Roadways	PA4	Will include, if tested	T < IRI ≤ T+80 or 170 whichever is higher	PA4 = (IRI – T) x (-\$1.25)			
			IRI>T+80 or 170 whichever is higher	Maximum Negative Pay or Corrective action			

#### **RIDE QUALITY PAY ADJUSTMENT EQUATION**



$$A = 1267.2 \left\{ \underbrace{M}_{9} + \underbrace{PD}_{150} \right\}$$

P= Bid price of last lift of the pavement structure to be evaluated or price listed in table 401.03.07-7B, whichever is higher, per Ton
D= Design thickness of last lift to be evaluated, Inch
M= Bid price of Milling, per Square Yard
T= Target IRI

## Target IRI Depends on following Site Specific Factors:



- Current average IRI (C)
- Number of Operations
- Type of Pavement

Table 401.03.07-8 Target IRI for Resurfacing or Reconstruction (T) <sup>3</sup>								
Deederse Terre	Current average	New Construction	Number of Operation for other than New Construction or Reconstruction <sup>5</sup>					
Roadway Type	IRI (C)	or Reconstruction	One <sup>4</sup>	Two <sup>4</sup>	Three <sup>4</sup>	Four or More <sup>4</sup>		
			Targe	t IRI (T)				
	$\leq 60$		50	50	50	50		
	61 to ≤95		53	50	50	50		
NHS & NJDOT	96 to ≤170	50	55	53	50	50		
Freeways or Limited Access Highways	171 to≤200	50		55	53	50		
recess mgnways	201 to ≤285		0.64C <sup>7</sup>	58	55	50		
	>2868			60	58	53		
	$\leq 60$		60	60	60	60		
NHS & NJDOT	61 to ≤95		63	60	60	60		
Roadways other than	96 to ≤170	60	66	63	60	60		
Freeways or Limited Access Highways with	171 to≤200			66	63	60		
speed limit > 35 MPH	201 to ≤285		0.64C <sup>7</sup>	69	66	60		
	>2868			72	69	63		
	$\leq 60$		70	70	70	70		
NHS & NJDOT	61 to ≤95		74	70	70	70		
Roadways other than	96 to ≤170	70	77	74	70	70		
Freeways or Limited Access Highways with	171 to≤200	70		77	74	70		
speed limit $\leq$ 35 MPH	201 to ≤285		0.64C <sup>7</sup>	81	77	70		
	>2868			84	81	74		
Local Roadway with Posted Speed ≥45 MPH	С	80	0.7C or 80 whichever is higher	0.49C or 80 whichever is higher	0.34C or 80 whichever is higher	0.24C or 80 whichever is higher		
Local Roadway with Posted Speed <45 MPH C		100	0.84C or 100 whichever is higher	0.59C or 100 whichever is higher	0.41C or 100 whichever is higher	0.29C or 100 whichever is higher		

#### **Current average IRI (C)**

Current average IRI (C) is defined as the preconstruction IRI data measured not more than two years from the start of the project pavement construction.

#### Current average IRI (C)

Current IRI data for paving routes designated NHS or NJDOT jurisdiction are available at Bureau of "Transportation Data and support".

Current IRI data can be made available by request to Simon Nwachukwu at <u>Simon.Nwachukwu@dot.nj.gov</u>.

## Current average IRI (C)

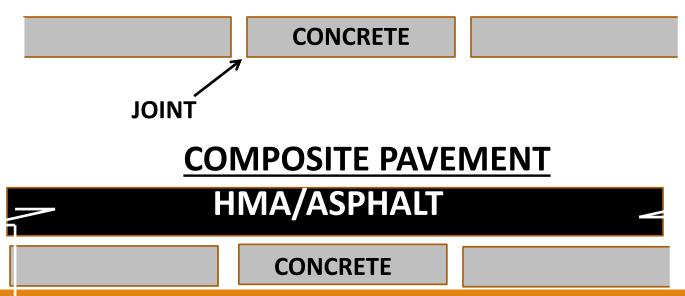
If the current average IRI (C) is not available, then the testing agency will test, analyze and report current IRI before pavement construction.

### **TYPES OF PAVEMENT**

#### **FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT**

#### HMA/ASPHALT





## **IRI Exclusions**

IMPEDIMENTS (IM)
SHORT SECTIONS (SS)
STRUCTURE (SR)
TRANSVERSE JOINT (TJ)
RAIL ROAD (RR)

### Examples of RQR Exclusion Calculations:

https://www.state.nj.us/transportation/eng/pavement/ridequality.shtm



NJDOT ☆ Engineering ▼ Pavement & Drainage Management Technology ▼

#### **Ride Quality Requirements**

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) is implementing a ride quality specification that uses profile data collected with inertial profilers for acceptance testing of the final riding surface. The ride specification is applicable for either hot mix asphalt or Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavements and uses the international roughness index (IRI) computed from profile measurements to quantify the level of ride quality achieved from construction.

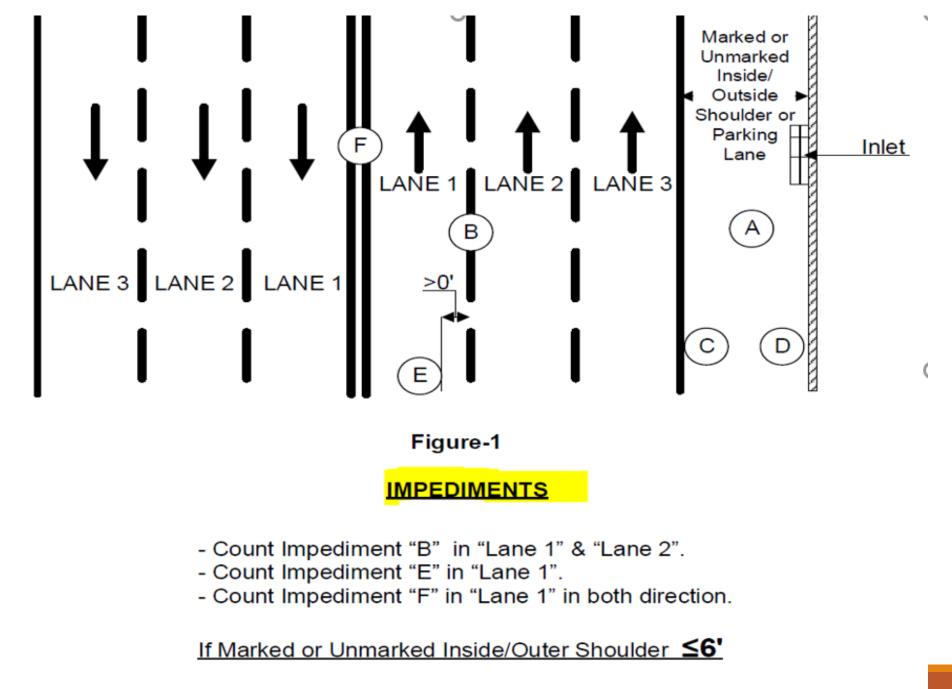
#### Ride Quality Requirements (RQR) Software

To assist designers in developing ride quality requirements for NJDOT projects, below is the link to download Ride Quality Requirements (RQR) software. The RQR is a Microsoft Excel work book containing various macros to automate production of required pay equations and exclusions for ride quality specifications. Make sure macro is enabled when the spreadsheet is opened and the file is saved with an .XSLM extension.

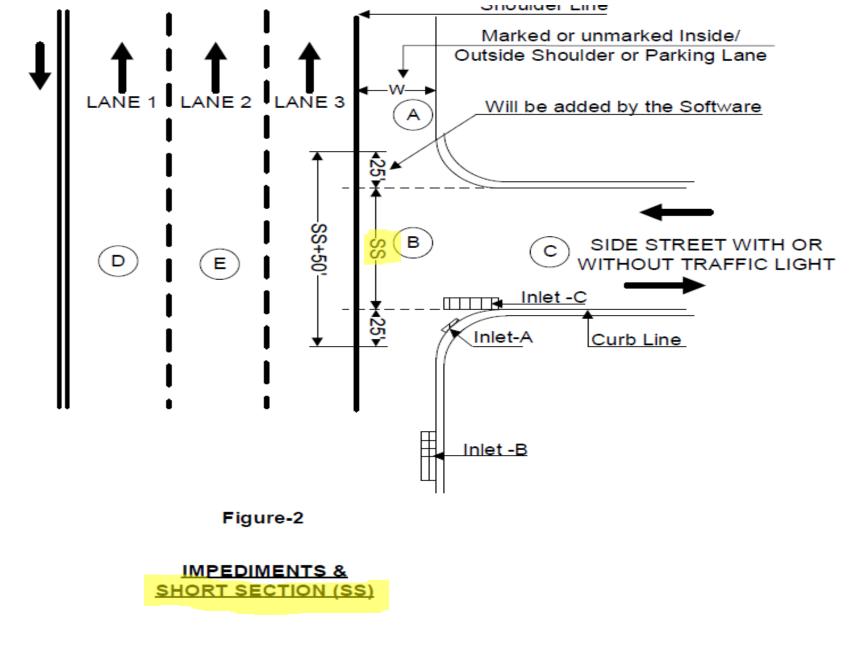
- RQR Software (zip 2.3m macro enabled excel file)
  - Examples (pdf 69k)
    - Example RQR Exclusion Calculation
    - Guidelines for RQR Software
- PA Estimator (xls 1.6m)

#### **RQR Software:**

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SS	250	300	2	25	100				100						
				0	0										
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SR			2	100	100			100							
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		# of Lots		1	1	-	-	0	1		LANE	LANE	LANE	LANE	
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		Exclusion		0	100	0	0	0							
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		# of Lots		0	2	-	-	-							
		Exclusion	(FT)	50	50	0	0	0	1 1						
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		# of Lots		1	1	-	-	-	1 1						
	TOTAL	# of L	ots	5	6								l i		
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- Count Impediment "A, C, & D" and "Inlet" in "Lane 3".



- Count SS (Short Section) in "Lane 3", if W ≤ 6'.

- Do not count SS in Lanes 1 & 2

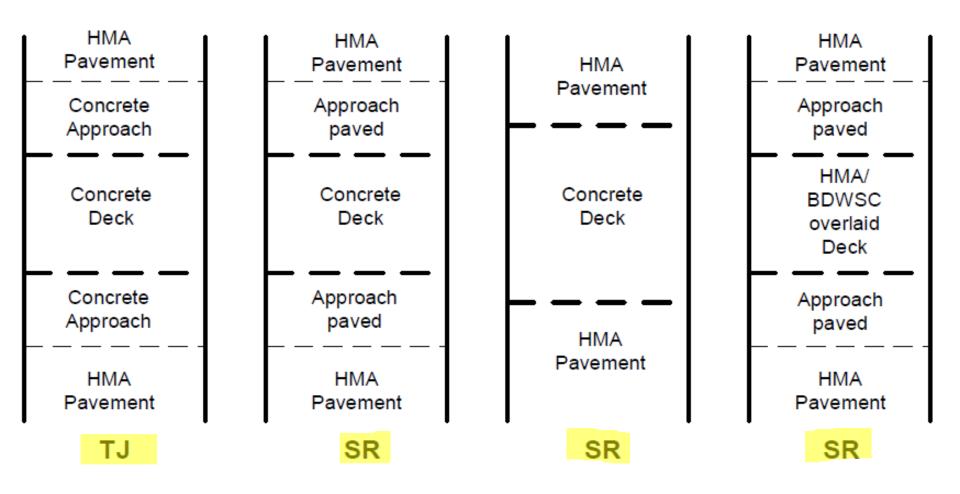


Figure 7

#### EXCLUSION CALCULATION FOR BRIDGE STRUCTURES

1. If Approach is NOT paved, count as TJ.

2. For all other conditions, count as SR.





RAILROAD (RR)

 Enter as RR which is equivalent to one TJ.

#### 401.03.07 HMA Courses J. Ride Quality Requirements.

Table 401.03.07-7A Exclusions for Resurfacing or Reconstruction						
Roadway	Lane Number	E xclusions				
Route X EB MP 0.50 -5.25	1	36				
Route X EB MP 0.50 -5.25	2	11				
Route X EB MP 0.50 -5.25	3	15				
Route X EB MP 3.89 -4.39	4	1				
Route X WB MP 0.50-5.53	1	36				
Route X WB MP 0.50-5.53	2	11				
Route X WB MP 0.52-5.53	3	15				
Route X WB MP 4.00-5.53	4	2				

### **QA** Testing



 Pavement Smoothness will be measured by Testing the longitudinal profile of the final riding surface with a class
 1 inertial profiling system according to the NJDOT R1.

If project conditions do not allow for the use of that system, class 1 walking profiler or light weight profiler can be used.

To prepare for IRI testing, NOTIFY the municipality's or county's field representative AFTER paving the final riding surface of the project.

The field representative will request testing to individual testing agency.

Mechanically sweep the surface before testing.

Prepare the pavement to facilitate auto triggering on laser profiler.

Place a single line of temporary marking tape perpendicular to the roadway base line at the beginning and end of each lane, shoulder and ramp to be tested or as directed by the testing agency.

Submit the actual stationing of each temporary marking locations to the field representative.

All bridge decks, etc. within the requested IRI testing limits.

Beginning and end mile post limits of bridge decks.

Any excluded section

PARTIAL LANE TEST REQUEST is not accepted.

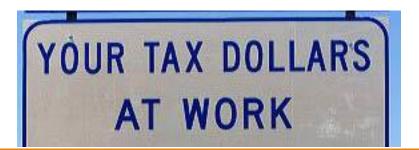
## Construction



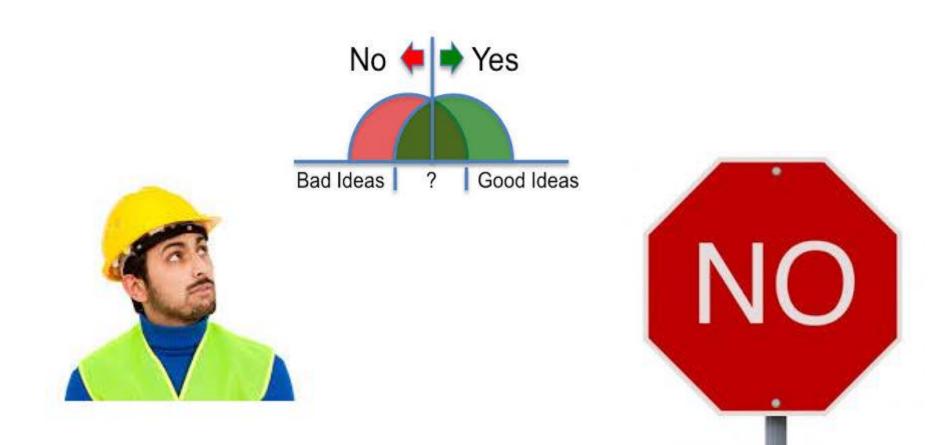
#### How user measures the quality of completed pavement work when driving on the new pavement?

- a) Sufficient pavement structure
- b) Use of PREMIUM-mixes
- c) Total cost of construction

Smooth ride



## Should we accept waiver for Ride Quality?



## Should we allow the contractor to pave 4 feet wide shoulder as a separate paving operation from mainline?



## **Ride Quality vs. Longitudinal Joints**

## Shoulder < 6 feet</p> Avoid longitudinal joint along the shoulder

#### COMMON CONTRACTOR REQUESTS FOR WAIVER OF RQ

#### **Change of plan**

Involve Pavement Design Unit to ensure that Change of plan impact Ride Quality Requirements.

Ensure contractor understand Ride Quality Requirements expected after Change of Plan.

#### COMMON CONTRACTOR REQUESTS FOR WAIVER OF RQ

HMA repair quantity or full depth repairs quantity (if and where directed) is changed.

No impact on Ride Quality

Repairs are performed to improve structurally failed areas.

 Target IRI calculation considers structurally failed area
 Any change in if and where directed quantity will not trigger change in the target IRI.

#### **Ride Quality - TRUTH**

IRI targets are achievable.

Existing IRI and pavement type have very minor effect on achieving target IRI

Paving practices have major effect on final IRI
 Coordination of entire paving operation is key
 Properly using equipment
 Rolling and milling pattern

### CONSTRUCTION

Following information will help us during claims process:

- Document!!
- Milling Machine- speed, visual assessment of the quality of milled surface – good texture and cleaned properly
- Paver (Is the operation smooth and continuous ?)-
  - Speed, Stop and reason for stop
  - Constant flow of HMA Trucks
  - Rollers keeping up with paver

HMA temperature behind paver

#### HMA TRUCKS SUFFICIENT

Number of rollers, Roller parking on New Mat

• QC performed by contractor, if any

## Conclusion

#### IRI specification is so important.

## THANK YOU

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